amend that motion by striking out 10 o'clock Mr. Waterbury, of New York-On that reso-

lution I demand a vote by States. The Chair-Does the gentleman alone, or the State, call for it! I understand Governor Brown, of Tennessee, moved to amend that when we adjourn it be to meet at 8 o'clock this

Mr. Pickett-I offered the resolution because I was informed by the chairman of the national committee it would be utterly useless to meet here to-night, as we could not accomplish anything, and we would have to stay here until tomorrow, any way. We personally desire to go home, but we are informed by the national committee that the work has not been done, and at this request I introduced the resolution.

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania—I offer as a
substitute to the motion that has been made the following:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be new called in alphabetical order, and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-president be placed in nomination. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hensel-Gentlemen of this convention, 1 have not finished the reading of that resolution, and I beg you will permit me to finish it. Mr. Hereel then completed the reading of the resolution as follows: "No ballots to be taken

by this convention until the report of the committee on resolutions and platform has been presented and disposed of."

[Cries of "Good," "Good," and applause, most of the delegates being on their feet. The chairman rapped vigorously with his gavel and com-

The Chairman-The delegates will take their seats; the convention must come to order; 'the resolution just sent to the secretary's desk will

Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee-I rise to a point of order. The resolution which has just been read cannot be considered pending a motion to adjourn. Mr. Chairman, I certainly made the motion that when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to 8 o'clock to-night. [Cries of "No." A Voice-Take a vote on the motion and vote

it down. The Chairman-The motion is on the substi-tute offered by Mr. Hensel, of Penusylvania, that the roll of States be called, but that no bal-

Governor Brown-I insist upon my point of order. My point of order is that no action of this convention can be taken pending a motion

lot be taken until after the committee on resolu-

The Chairman-The chair does not undertand that the motion of Mr. Brown is in order. The gentlemen from Connecticut, moved that the roll of States be called and that we then take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. We need with the business of the convention in regular order. Gov. Brown-Then I will now make a motion

A Delegate—I move that we now adjourn. The Chairman-The motion is in order that we now adjourn, but the Chair calls the attenadjourn is a motion to adjourn sine die. Those in favor of the motion that the convention do now adjourn will say "aye.

that this convention now adjourn to 8 o'clock

Not a voice was heard in the hail. The Chairman—Those opposed will say "no." A tremendous shout of "noes" arose, and the chair announced that the convention refused to

The Chair-The question now is upon the substitute of Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania. Those in favor of that motion will say "aye," and those opposed will say "no." The vote was declared in the affirmative, and the substitute was adopted The Chairman-The clerk will proceed to call

MAKING THE NOMINATION. The clerk then proceeded to call the roll of States, commencing with Alabama.

Edward W. Peters, of Alabama-Mr. Chairman, the delegation from Alabama have instructed me to tender its first place on the call and its first right to speak to the State of New York. [Great applause.]

The Chairman-The delegation from the State of Alabama desires to surrender its right to a nomination to the delegates from the State of New York. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Dougherty, has the floor.

Amid great enthusiasm and applause Mr. Dougherty ascended the platform, to the right of the chairman, and addressed the convention

I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majority of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every nock and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials you, as the representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of he written Constitution

Thus impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States! New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are here assembled without caucus or consultation, ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here, indeed. not to choose a candidate, only to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that, not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realiza-tion. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by conceding convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme tion. That the treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses
business, endangers financial tranquillity, and breeds
extravagance, centralization and corruption. That
high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace.
That the millions that pour into the treasury come
from the hard-earned savings of the American
people. That in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a priviledged class who, shaping legislation for personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade; it is to reduce unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It s furthest from thought to imperil

capital or disturbenterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be birons and cormorant corporations, faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfer-ing, there are so jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of sur vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying graitude of the Republic for her soldiers he has not hesisted to withold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry reveal a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end, and sixty millions of freemen in

fore, is at an end, and sixty millions of freemen in the ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy.

These are the schievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable decate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York.

When Mr. Dougherty finished his speech, fat six and a haif minutes after 12, the delegates and the audience set up a yell. After simply yelling for nalf a minute, they began to get enthused and some of the more ardent peeled their coats and commenced waving them. About this time the door of the picture of the capitol at the rear of the platform was swung aside and in the panel appeared a portrait of Cleveland, occupying the center of the facade of the Capitol. Then the delegates and the audience simply went wild, and with furious energy worked their voices and their bodies in the efforts to testify their approval of the nomination. band somewhere in one of the galleries started up "Marching through Georgia," and the air or the sentiment, pobody knew which, elicited a tremendous outburst of cheers. At this time about a third of the delegates and one-fourth of the audience produced bandanna handker-chiefs and waved them frantically, and, in response to this fresh incentive there was an additional swell in the terrific outburst of noise. One lucatic in the gallery took his new plug hat and sent it sailing across the space over the heads of the delegates, and it was caught by a party in the opposite gallery with the experteight minutes of bedlam, chairman Collins thought the thing had gone far enough and thumped and pounded for order, but with every thump of the gavet arose a new section of yells from the assemblage, and chairman Coilins relinquished the job in despair. At this functure Daniel Dougherty mounted a chair in the center of the New York delegation and waved a flag. From all parts of the hall delegates gathered in about Dougherty, bearing the standards of their respective States, and formed in a circle about him, holding in a sort of canopy over his head the placards bearing the names of the States. In marked distinction from the searlet bandannas, the standards of Indiana and Kansas were decorated with stripes of black silk, indicating the adherence of the

ent Commissioner of Pensions. Under the canopy formed by the standards a couple of United States flags were introduced, and the tableaux thus completed was greeted with a pandemoniac chorus of cheere and howls and yells. A young fellow in the upper gallery broke in on the upgiving a still more infernal tone to the turmoil.

Among the audience in the rear of the delegates, a number of people produced a flock of big yellow eagles, which by some arrangement were made to flap their wings, and so far as any one knew in the terrific uprost, they may have also screamed for the Democratic nominee.

When the demonstration at last subsided, comparatively, John B. Castleman and A. G. McKenzie, of Kentucky, carried the Kentucky standard to the platform and planted it beside the chairman's desk, to emphasize the second which Kentucky proposed to give to the nomi-nation of Grover Cleveland. Eighteen minutes of unadulterated bedlam seemed to be enough to suit the delegates, and they sank back into their seats, but the audience were not satisfied with this allotment of time and continued theuproar two minutes longer, when they were finally brought to order. Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, then took the platform and addressed

the convention, as follows: Gentlemen of the National Convention -- I bear the commission of the State of Kentucky to this national convention, and, in the name of that commonwealth, that has given to stategraft a Clay and a Crittenden, a desire to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the office of the presidency of the United States. [Great applause and wild cheering.] Within the broad limits of this great land there is but one more popular Democrat than he, and that is the queenly woman he has made his wife. [Great applause.] It must be, Mr. Chairman, a matter of felicitation to every good citizen within the limits of our land, the historic White House, around which cluster so many memories that are dear to every pa-trictic heart, is presided over by a man who has the courage to enforce obedience to bad laws until they be repealed, and recommend the enactment of good ones until they shall be enacted. [Applause.] At the same time its social destinies are guided by the fair

hand of the uncrowned queen of our Americam wom-anbood. I never intend to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this canvass. [Laughter and applause.] In hoe signo It was said, gentlemen of the jury [laughter], in our last national convention, that Grover Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had made; still later it has been said that he was loved for the rascals he had been said that he was loved for the rascals he had turned out [applause]; still later it has been said that he was loved for the message he had written. [Applause.] Kentucky loves him for the fight there is in him [laughter and applause], and for his splendid racing qualities. [Laughter.] He is as game as Lexington and as speedy as Tenbroeck. In his earlier form he won the Buffalo mayoralty stakes hands down, and he won the New York handicap by 192,000 feet. [Laughter and applause.] He was then entered against the Florentine Mosaic from Maine [great applause and cheering], and won the national Derby by a neck. It does not matter, gentlemen of the Democratic jury, it does not matter, gentlemen of the Democratic jury, it does not matter how this national sweepstakes shall be made up, whether it be filled out by Hyperborean Icicles, Florentine Mosaics or dark horses, when the race is run through, the bulletin board will show Eclipse

first; the balance not placed. [Laughter and ap-The State of Kentucky loves Mr. Cleveland for the reason that he has had the courage to storm the in-trenchments of subsidy and monopoly by recommend-ing such a judicious revision of our tariff as will secure equality in the distribution of the public burdens and lighten the exactions of labor. [Applause.] He has had the courage to inaugurate such a war on that horrible misnomer called trusts as that, before this national campaign shall close, it will cease to be a popular race for a dog. [Laughter and applause.] He has had the courage and patriotism to regard the presidency of the United States, not as a personal perquisite acquired by purchase, or discovery, or diplomacy, or escheat.

IMr. McKenzie had turned round to face the people seated on the platform, when the audience in front set up a cry for Mr. McKenzie to turn around and face the audience.] Mr. Mc-

Let me talk to these learned Thebans a while. But he has regarded the presidency as a great public of fice confirmed by the unbought suffrage of the people, to be administered wisely, fairly, judicially, impartially, honestly, in the interests of everybody. [Cheers.] Well, the fact of the business is he has got so much courage that it is unnecessary to enumerate. But there is one thing that I want to call special attention to. While others have wavered and others have sent doubtful messages, he has written a message to the present American Congress that sage to the present American Congress that has about it the directness and force of a Kentucky rifle and the executive ability of a dynamite cartridge. [Applause and laughter.] In lawyer parlance, it had about it the energy of a capias pro fine, and the force and effect of a replevin bond. Now, gentlemen, this is the one instance in the history of American politics where we had a man who furnished in his own person a first-class candidate and a thoroughly Democratic platform. [Applause.] He has done his duty, let us do ours. [Applause.] I want every Democrat, male and female, within the body of this most magnificent deliberative hall in the world, consecrated to the holiest purpose outside of the Christian religion—I want every purpose outside of the Christian religion-I want every purpose outside of the Christian religion—I want every one to go home after we shall close these exercises with the Democratic benediction, and, if it shall please God, to provide that in addition to Grover Cleveland one of the guidons along the clear line of the Democracy, in its march to victory, shall be a red bandanna. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I move to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland, for Presi-

dent of the United States, absolutely unanimous. Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia, followed in a lengthy speech seconding the nomination. and at its conclusion there were calls for "Voor-

The Chairman-Gentlemen, we are proceed ing under the order of the convention itself Toe sergeant-at-arms will keep order in the galleries, and anybody making a noise in the gallery will be excluded if it is continued. The convention itself is in order. The secretary will call the next State.

Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky-Mr. Chairman, I venture to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the motion that I submitted was certainly in order, for the reason that I moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland unanimous. The Chairman-The Chair rules that the mo-

tion of the gentleman is entirely in order, but it does not necessarily prevent somebody else from making a motion. The secretary then resumed the call of the The State of California-No response.

The State of Colorado-Six votes for Grover The State of Iowa-No response. The State of Delaware-A Delegate-Delaware throws six votes for Grover Cleveland.

The Chairman-This is calling the roll for the purpose of ascertaining if any State desires formally, as New York and Kentucky have done, to place the gentleman in nomination. The State of Florida was called, but there was When the State of Illinois was called Mr.

Morrison said: "Illinois seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland." When the State of Indians was called, there was cheering and cries of "Gray," "Gray." There was no response to the call for the State

When the State of Kansas was called the following communication was read by the clerk: The Kansas Democracy seconds the nomination of the illustrious son of New York, recognizing in him the Moses of Democracy and republican institutions, and greets his renomination with the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou upon your second term." [Great applause.] The States of Maine and Massachusetts were

called, but no one responded. When the State of Michigan was called, Mr. Stout came up on the platform and seconded the nomination in a short speech. The States of Minnesota and Mississippi were called by the secretary with no response from

When Missouri was called, a frantic outery arose for "Vest," "Vest," but Vest failed to materialize and the call went on. Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Jersey remained silent in their seats when called, but when the secretary announced that it was New York's turn, a general howl went up for Fellows. Mr. Fellows sat in the gallery, behind the platform, among the guests, and in response to the popular voice he arose and bowed his acknowledgements. A number of misguided friends urged him to come down and give the convention a talk. Mr. Fellows, however, was obdurate in his determination not to expend any elo-

North Carolina had no favorite son to propose, and therefore remained silent. The secretary then called the States of Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania, when there were loud cries for "Hunt." Mr. Hunt not responding, the secretary continued and called the States of Rhode Island and South Carolina. Mr. Dawson was called for, and responded as follows: "The State of South Carolina seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland and seconds the letter and the message." [Cheers.]

quence on this occasion, and remained in his

The State of Tennessee was called, and no one responding, the State of Texas was called. Mr. Lightfoot was called for to respond, which he did. saving: On behalf of the Democratic party of the great State of Texas, a State which has rolled up the grand-

State of Texas, a State which has rolled up the grandest Democratic majority of any State in this Union, we claim the right to second the nomination of Grover Cieveland. [Applause.] We, of Texas, love the gallant chieftain who, in the most remarkable campaign known to history, had the firmness to ring out as the key-note of his campaign the motto, "Tell the truth." [Applause.] We admire, Mr. Chairman, the noble statesman who had the firmness to inscribe on his banner the motto, "A public office is a public trust." [Applause.] We admire the Jacksonian firmness which penned a message to Congress throwing the which penned a message to Congress throwing the entire weight of the administration upon the side of a practical tariff for revenue only. [Applause.] In 1884 the State of Texas rolled up the grand majority for the national ticket of 134,000, [applause], and, sir, with a united and invincible party it hopes to roll up in November, for the national ticket, 200,000

majority. [Applause.]

called, the cries for Daniels being continued. Arizona, Dakota, the District of Columbia and Idaho were called without response. When Montana was called there were loud calls for Mr. McGinuis, creating much laughter, but the celebrated delegate refused to make any respouse. There were no responses from New

Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
At this point the yells for Mr. Daniels were renewed, but he refused to make any response. The Chairman-The question is upon the mo-Mr. McKenzie, that the rules be suspended, which requires the calling of the States, to vote upon a candidate for President of the United States, and that Grover Cleveland, of New York, be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Waterbury, of New York-I rise to a point

Mr. Roswell Flower, of New York, had been standing at the head of his delegation, and when Mr. Waterbury announced that he had a point of order Mr. Flower glided over to Mr. Waterbury's immediate proximity and forcibly pulled him and his point of order down into a seat. Mr. Flower explained with great vigor to the unfortunate Waterbury that he was interrupting the proceedings and he must insist that he keep quiet, which Mr. Waterbury proceeded to do. While this little episode was on the convention was shouting a very loud, and with a single exception, assent to the question put by fusion Mr. Collins said: "The Chair declares that Grover Cleveland, of New York, having received the unanimous vote is the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President

of the United States. WORKING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Flower-I have a motion which I will send

The Chair-The motion of Mr. Flower will be read by the secretary.

The Secretary—The following resolution is presented by Roswell P. Flower, of New York:

Resolved. That when this convention adjourns it be until 10 A. M., to-morrow. The Chairman-The chair desires to announce that in event of this resolution passing, the com-mittee on order of business will meet at their parlor in the Southern Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight. Those centlemen in favor of the resolu-tion offered by Mr. Flower, which has just been read, will say "aye." The vote was put and the negative followed, and was declared lost by the

Mr. Flower-That was not the resolution offered. It is written on the other side of the The Chairman-Mr. Flower offers another resolution. It is that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening. The resolution of Mr. Flower's is a double-header—

one written on each side. It seems that the secretary read the wrong one. Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania-I call for the regular order fixed by this convention, which is that we proceed with the nominations for President and Vice-president of the United States. The Chairman-The Chair is of opinion that when the house is in regular session it is in order and within the power of the house to

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania-I then move that the resolution be postpoped until after the order of business has been disposed of, so that we can more correctly determine the proper hour to which to adjourn.

D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana-Mr. Chairman, I hope this convention will adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. President, I do not recognize a vote en masse in this way. I therefore call for the roll of the State on the question of adjournment until to-morrow morning at 10 colock. In support of that motion I desire to say, what is well known to every Democrathere, that the committee on resolutions will not report this afternoon. We will have to be here to-morrow morning anyhow. and the time between now and then may be profitably used for the harmony and success of the Democratic party, and will result in forwarding our business, and in closing the pro-ceedings of this convention. If it were practicable for us to get through this afternoon, and adjourn and go home, I would not make this motion; but it has already been announced that we are to stay here and agree upon a platform of principles, and, therefore, I ask that the balance of the business of the convention be deferred until to-morrow morning also.

Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Maryland-Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentlemen, before they vote upon this matter, to consider the fact whether it would be acting courteously to the delegates who are now in session framing a platform upon which the nominees of this convention may stand to proceed with the nominations now without their presence. Would it be courteous to them to proceed further with the deliberations of this body! They are now engaged in framing a platform upon which our candidates are to stand. I, therefore, say, in reply to our well-known friend from Pennsylvania, that it would be well for us to postpone for the present these other nominations, but let it go forth that we have nominated Grover Cleveland as our next President, and that we then adjourn to meet to morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania-Mr. Chairman, the committee on resolutions is a delegated committee from this party, and it is perfectly competent and entirely right that this party should give its directions to that subordinate body. I propose to move, in connection with this matter, that this committee on resolutions be instructed to report to this body at a given time. They have aiready been given twenty-four hours in the consideration of this platform, and if this committee is not competent in that time, or within six hours longer, to agree they will never agree. |Cheers and cries of "Good." | If they are not prepared to bring one report here, let them bring two, and this convention will decide it. [Cheers]. I am entirely willing, and the gentlemen who agree with me are entirely willing, that if this business of nominating speeches be proceeded with and finished at this time, that this convention will take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening and instruct the committee on resolutions to report at that time.

The Chairman-The motion to adjourn is not debatable, and this discussion thus far has proseeded only by tolerance from the convention. The question is upon the motion made by Senator Voorhees, that the convention adjourn to meet here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Flower, of New York, that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Voorhees, I understand, desires the call of the roll of States upon his motion. Mr. Voorhees-I withdraw my motion for a

call of the roli. The Chairman-Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning will say

The motion of the Chair was put amidst great confusion and cries of "Call the roll," The Chairman-Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock to-morrow will rise and remain standing. [Cries "No," "No."] Upon a standing vote the Chair declared the motion lost. The Chairman-Now those in favor of Mr. Flower's resolution to adjourn until 8 o'clock tonight will say "aye."

Mr. Flower-I call for the reading of that resolution again. It is that when we adjourn, we adjourn until that hour. The Chairman-O yes. The clerk will read the resolution again. The resolution was read

The Chairman-The gentlemen in favor of that motion will say "aye." [Cries of "Aye."] The Chairman-Those opposed will say "no." Equally loud cries of "No." The Chairman-The Chair is in doubt. [Cries of "Regular order" and "Call the roll." The Chairman-The call of the roll is de-

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania-Let it be under stood that the agreement is between the centlemen from New York and those who desire to proceed with the regular order of business, that f this motion should now prevail, it will not interfere with the regular order of business. The Chairman-The Chair so understands it. Those in favor of taking a recess until 8 o'clock to-night, when we adjourn, will say "aye." The ayes appear to have it [Cries of "Call the roll,"

The Chairman-The call of the States is demanded. The clerk will call the roll of States. Mr. Patterson, of Delaware-I do not desire to enter into any dehate, but to make a simple statement for the benefit of the convention on

Sepator Voorhees, of Indiana-I desire to ask what the question is. Mr. Patterson-The question is upon the resolution offered by Mr. Flower, that when we take a recess, we adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening. desire to make a statement for the information of the convention. I have just left the room of the committee on resolutions; it was there re-ported that information had been given to the convention that the committee could not report until 8 o'clock; therefore, the committee will not be ready to report until 8 o'clock, and it is but right that when we do adjourn we adjourn

The Chairman-The clerk will call the roll. The roll was called and the convention, by a vote of 480 to 387, refused to adjourn. Upon the announcement showing that the resolution had failed to pass, its opponents came in with the usual accompaniment of yells for

Mr. Voorbees, of Indians-I move that the convention de now adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Cries of "No."] We have done all that we can do with propriety until a platform is adopted. There was no dispute or discussion in regard to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that has been done. From this

o'clock to-morrow morning. [Cries of "Right" and of "No."

Mr. S. M. White, of California-Mr. Chair-man and gentlemen of the convention, I have seconded the motion of Senator Voorhees, and I have done it for this reason, and this reason only: not to prevent the nomination of any candidate, but because we should have a platform calmly, carefully and deliberately adopted. I know that there are many men here in whose bosoms the same sentiments that now animate my own are swelling, and I know that they are anxious to contribute their voices to the popular sentiment in favor of the man whom I favor [arplause]; but this is not a question of individ-uals, whether they are candidates or whoever they may be. When you nominate your Vice-president you cannot hold this convention. If you adopt your platform, then you may proceed to close. We have violated the ordinary rules of procedure in the interest of the sentiment of the entire convention, but let us go no further. Do not let us meet here a few of us, to pass upon resolutions which must go forth to the people of this country as the maxims of Democracy [applause], and with the same sentiment entertained by the gentlemen who have heretofore opposed adjournment, I say to them, as one of their colleagues in the interest of their party, and in the interest of the noblest Roman of them all [applause]; and in the interest of the nominee of this convention and the party, let us adjourn until to-morrow and settle the platform calmly, deliberately, quietly, and in accordance with the views of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] Governor Throrkmorton, of Texas-I rise to

point of order. It is clearly out of order to permit argument on a motion to adjourn, but I have this to say: If Grover Cleveland could be nominated without a platform, Allen G. Thurman can be nominated without a platform.

The Chair-The clerk will take the call upon the motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow

The clerk then proceeded with the roll-call with the following result: Alabama, 19 ayes, 1 no; Arkansas, 14 ayes; California, 16 ayes; Colorado, 16 aves; Connecticut, 16 ayes; Delaware, 6 ayes; Florida, 8 ayes. At this point the confusion became so great the Chair was compelled to make the following "Gentlemen of the convention, the Chair sp-

peals to the delegates at least to preserve order until this matter is determined. The roll-call will be suspended until the gentlemen take their seats. No debate is in order, and the Chair will hear nobody until this business is

Mr. English, of California-I believe if the motion is put it will be carried unanimously. and I therefore move that we dispense with the Mr. Wilson, of Missouri-Mr. Chairman,

move that we dispense with the roll call. think that a motion to adjourn would now be unanimonaly carried. The Chairman-The Chair will carry out the will of the convention in an orderly way, and will not now entertain your motion.

A Voice-That is right. The roll-call having proceeded for some time onger, and the Chair being utterly unable to preserve order in the hall by reason of the large numbers of delegates who were leaving it, Mr. Tarpay, of California, renewed the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, in the following form: 'In the interests of all gentlemen here present, I move you now, sir, as the temper of this convention has been made apparent, that the further call of the roll be dispensed with, and that the Chair declare this body adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.'

The Chair put the motion, which was only heard by half a hundred delegates, who voted yes, and he declared the convention adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Bishop Granberry's Treatment by a Tough and a Brother Minister. Special to Chicago Times.

Rev. Mr. Granberry, a well-bred Methodist brother, bad been selected to open the convention with prayer. When Mr. Barnum, chairman of the national committee, led Brother Granberry to the altar, this morning, and announced that the reverend gentleman would pray, and the latter turned his face upward and raised his hands, the delegation stood up and bowed their heads. The St. Louis tough, in the remote end of the hall, called out, "Down in front!" "Louder!" while a shrill cat-call from some recess broke in upon the solemnity of the occasion. It is well that such things do not get mixed up in prayer, else when the prayer

reached the throne it might lose its effect.
When Mr. Granberry had finished his invocation and gone back to his seat, a Rev. Mr. Lewis. one of the Methodist divines of this city and a man who has laid up a good deal for the moth, and rust, and thieves, seized Mr. Granberry by While the prayer was being offered, Mr. Pince, cf Boston, secretary of the pational committee, stood almost in front of the preacher and looked him straight in the face. From the exression of Mr. Prince it was easy to read his

thoughts. "It isn't the sort of prayer a man would hear in Boston," is what Mr. Prince would have said. Does Not Like Gray or St. Louis. Quite a number of Indianapolis Democrats. disgusted with the St. Louis convention, returned home yesterday afternoon. Among them was probate county clerk George Buskirk, who was very much elated over, the laying of the Gray boom on the shelf. "Gray hasn't any more show of being nominated than I have." said Mr. Buskirk, "and he never did have. Outside of Si Sheerin, Pierre Gray and three or four others personally interested, there was nobody in St. Louis for Gray. A few fellows m Indianapolis made some noise for him, but they did it because they were told to. They tried to pin a Gray badge on me, but I wouldn't wear it, and I didn't march in any Gray proces-

sion, either.' "Big crowd in St. Louis, of course?" the reporter suggested. "It is simply awful. The only way you can open a way in the streets is to start a cable car: the police can't do it. It is the most disagreesble place on earth. You can't drink the water. you have to eat it with a spoon. The town is on the make, and nobody is being entertained. I only saw three or four houses that did not have a want sign for boarders out. The best citizens are making sleeping-rooms out of their parlors, and they make you pay for it, too. The people over there just simply size up a man and take whatever they think he has got. This morning I stopped in a restaurant to get a lunch. I ordered what would have cost me 30 cents at Schaffner's, and it cost me \$1.85. I took the first

train for home.' At Ex-Senator Thurman's Home.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, O., June 6 .- The proceedings of the Democratic national convention of to-day were conveyed to Judge Thurman about 3 o'clock. He had received no private advices from there, and his first information was furnished by a reporter. was gratified by the enthusiasm manifested by the delegates upon the renomination of President Cleveland, and remarked that it was an indication of the great regard and esteem the party had for the President. He thought the adjournment was caused by the delay the committee on resolutions making its report, and that it was necessary to give the committee proper time to agree upon a satisfactory platform. Upon the question as to his nomination he refused to express himself. Many of Senator Thurman's friends here think the adjournment was caused by the opposition to the old Roman desiring more time to fight his nomination, while others think it was only done to stretch out the proceedings and give St. Louis the benefit of another day of the convention. John J. Lentz, president of the Thurman Club, received this evening the following telegram from Wm. D. English, chairman of the California delegation: "Thurman's nomination is absolutely certain."

How Grover Received the News.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal-WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The news of the President's renomination was received at the White House over a special wire, and immediately conveyed to the President by Colonel Lamont. The former was in the library, alone, at the time, and made no remark when informed that he had been renominated. About two hundred people were inthe East Room awaiting a chance to shake hands with the President, and by the time he came down stairs news of the renomination had spread among them. Nearly every person that attended the reception congratulated the President when they shook hands with him on his renomination, and when one old man, who had not heard the news, hoped the President would be renominated, he replied with a laugh: "I have been, sir; I have been." After the reception the President took lunch and then went back to his desk in the library.

League of Colored Democrats, St. Louis, June 6.-Nearly a hundred reprethe names of the States. In marked distinction from the scarlet bandannas, the standards of Indiana and Kansas were decorated with stripes of black silk. Indicating the adherence of the parties who bore them to the cause of the pres-

James M. Vena, of St. Louis, was elected chairman; T. T. Brown, of Springfield, Ill., secretary, and Herbert A. Clark, of Cincinnati, chairman of the executive committee, to be composed of one member from each State. A committee embracing J. M. Vena, of St Louis; Cuarles H. Sheidon, of Indiana; W. T. Scott and T. T. Brown, of Illinois, and A. E. Manning, of Indiana, were appointed to represent the league at the General Democratic League, to be beld at Baltimore, July 4. Resolutions were adopted in-dorsing the administration of President Cleveland. The league adjourned to meet in Chicago at the call of the chairman. The plan of or-ganization and the purpose of the league is the same as other similar leagues of the great parties.

No Colored Men at St. Louis.

Special to Chicago News. There is a noticeable scarcity of colored men. Only three bave been conspicuous outside the barber-shop and dining-rooms of the hotel. Jimmy Mathews, of Albany, the man Cleveland appointed register of deeds at Washington and who was rejected by the Democrats in the Senate, on the ground that a resident of the Dis-trict of Columbia should have been appointed to that office, is to be seen around the headquarters of the New York delegation. He is a handsome octoroon, dressed in excellent taste, and re-sembling closely in form and features the Secretary of the Treasury. Another conspicuous colored man is Taylor, recently minister to the little republic of Liberia. He is a short, fat man, dressed in a suit of much soiled snuff-col-ored clothes, and wearing ap old straw bat and a pair of steel-bowed spectacles. As a shouter he is a great success, but his personal appearance is against him, as well as his manners.

The Absence of Veterans Noticeable.

St. Louis Special to Chicago News, Referring to the absence of soldiers from the convention, one of General Black's chief supporters, himself a crippled veterap and a Democrat whose party loyalty has been often tried and never questioned, remarked: "The greatest mistake this convention is making is the selection of Thurman for the vice-presidency. There ought to be a soldier on the ticket, even it it was only a three-months man like Morrison or a member of the home guards like Gray. Our managers will not realize what a mistake they are making in not accepting Black until they come to call out the soldier vote next fall. But this convention does not seem to have any use for the veterans of the late war, and I am not surprised that so few of them have come to attend it."

Didn't Know Voorbees,

Chicago Herald's St. Louis Special. Senator Voorhees has shaved of his goates and trimmed his mustache. This led to son trouble in the Indiana delegation, especially among the members from the back districts. who did not know that the Sycamore of the Wabash had made any effort to mar his Adonislike beauty. He called upon some of the oldest members of the delegation after his arrival here, but had difficulty in making them tell him any secrets. The doubting ones thought he was a Thurman man in disguise, and one old bunker ordered him out of his room, and he would have gone but for a mark which Voorhees bears, and by which he identified himself.

Mr. Hewitt Has No Opinion. NEW YORK, June 6 .- Mayor Hewitt was asked, to-day, what he hought of the renomination of President Cleveland.

"I expected it," he replied; "the party could do nothing else." "Do you consider the nomination a good one?"

"I will not express an opinion." When asked what he thought the tariff plank in the platform should be he also declined to express an opinion, and added that until his term as Mayor expired he intended to take no Mayor Rewitt refused permission to the

County Democracy to fire cannon in honor of President Cleveland's nomination. The Libelous Stories About the President.

special to the Indianapolis Journal Boston, June 6.-The Globe will print, tomorrow morning, a positive and authentic contradiction of the charges made against President Cleveland by Rev. C. H. Pendleton, of Worcester, who now says he was not correctly quoted, and will also publish the following letter from Mrs. Cleveland to a friend in Worcester. EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4. Dear Madam-I can only say, in answer to your let-ter, that every statement by Mr. Rev. O. H. Pendleton in the interview which you send me is basely false, and I pity the man of his calling who has been made the tool to give circulation to such wicked and heartless lies. I can wish the women of our country no greater blessing than that their homes and their lives may be as happy, and that their husbands may be as kind, attentive, considerate and affectionate as mine.

Very truly, FRANCES F. CLEVELAND.

Thefts in the Printing Trade. Boston, June 6 .- The Herald will say to morrow that for a period of twenty years there has been carried on a systematic plan of embezzling goods from one of the largest printing concerns in this city, and that a thorough investigation by detectives is now in progress, which threatens to result in the arrest of many of its oldest employes. The lowest estimate of the value of goods stolen is \$200,000. The mode of operation is said to have been for those employed in different departments to steal stock and ship it to other houses in a similar line of trade. They carried off copies of books in process of construction, of which books the concern was the only owner, and copies of books which the concern was printing for

sellers to be placed upon the market. Steamship News. BALTIMORE, June 6 .- Arrived: Maine, from

others. These they have smuggled into the

and from the binders they were carried to the

hands of binders who were 'In the "ring."

HAMBURG, June 6 .- Arrived: Rugia, from New York. LIVERPOOL, June 6 .- Arrived: Alasks, from New York.

New York, June 6 .- Arrived: The Queen, from Liverpoo PLYMOUTH, June 6. - Arrived: Moravian, from New York, for Hamburg. QUEENSTOWN, June 6 .- Arrived: Peruvian,

from Baltimore; Cephalonia, from Boston. Bishop Lee's Successor. DOVER, Del., June 6.-Dr. Leighton Coleman, of Sayre. Pa., was elected bishop by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of

Delaware to-night, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Al-

fred H. Lee, deceased. The Republican Convention.

Philadelphia Press. The Republican situation to day differs from that of 1860 in some of its phases, but now, as then, a large majority of the delegates chosen to the national convention are able, sagacious men, who will go to Cnicago to consult for the good of the Republican party, and after baving done that will act deliberately. There will be no hasty, ill-advised step taken. If any delegates or clique of delegates imagines that the convention can be carried off its feet and committed to the nomination of some favorite son before the majority knows what it is doing they will discover their mistake before the proceedings are a day old. Unlike the St. Louis assembly the Chicago convention will represent a party and not a man. It has been chosen by the people and not by the office-holders. The Republican party believes that the welfare of this nation is involved in the supremacy of the ideas it represents. It fully realizes the importance of the contest about to open, and before it all antagonisms and local preferences will give way. A spirit of concilia-tion and prudence has prevailed while the delegates have been elected, and no one need fear that representatives so chosen will lack in discretion and deliberation when the time comes to

They Will Get It.

Hon. William D. Foulke, of Indiana, president of the Civil-service Reform Association of that State, exhibited in a very striking light before the Massachusetts Club, on Saturday afternoon, President Cleveland's wanton violation of his reform pledges so far as Indiana is conserned. The facts that he stated respecting prescription, and the character of the men substituted, in many cases, for Republicans, constituted a scathing arraignment of the administration. The Indiana Democracy, led by Voorbees, is a bad lot, politically bad, and deserves the severest beating the Republicans can administer.

Ask Mr. Isaac P.

St. Louis Republican.
Why in the world was Hon. Joseph E. Mc-Donald beaten as a delegate to the St. Louis convention! He would have supported Gray under the rule of the majority. It was a very unwise proceeding.

Go Away to Learn the News. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Indianapolitane are already beginning to regret that their street railroad passed from Louisville owners to a Chicago syndicate.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN. Why Stephen Girard Disc a Captain

Who Had Saved Thou of Dollars. Philadelphia Times. It was just before the breaking out of the war of 1812 that Girard was preparing for sea one of his stanchest and largest ships. In command of her was a captain who had been in his service for a decade, and in whose integrity and obedience the great merchant coufided implicitly. The time of the vessel's absence was to be of long curation, and he had selected this particular captain and this particular ship be-

cause be was certain that any instructions he might give would be carried out to the letter, if it lay within man's brain and ship's timber. All the preliminaries had been attended to, and the vessel was in readiness to leave her wharf, when Girard sent for her captain to visit him in his private office. Upon his arrival his employer placed in his hand four sealed packages. They were numbered one, two, three and four, and were his instructions for the voyage. The first paper was to be opened when the ship was outside of Delaware bay, and the orders contained therein, as well as those embodied in the other three packages, were to be followed under all circumstances, Referring to certain small but very heavy cases, which had been placed on board the ship. Girard told the captain that they contained specie amounting in all to \$100,000. The sum was to defray all expenses incidental to the voyage, and was, in fact, all the money which was to pass through the captain's hands during the whole trip. The captain took his instructions. said good-bye, and a few hours later was on his way down the Delaware, with a brave vessel un-der him, a cargo of grain in her hold and not the faintest idea of its destination.

When he had left the waters of the bay be hind the captain broke the seal of paper No. L. The orders were short and implicit: "Go to Bordeaux, France, and there discharge your cargo of grain through my agent and take, through him, wines and brandies. Then open order No. 2"

The captain sailed for Bordeaux, and put in at that port in due time. According to instructions be discharged his grain through the agent and took on liquors, which the agent paid for. For the necessary expenses, however, the captain drew upon the agent and left his \$100,000 in specie untouched When he opened the second package he found he was to proceed to a port in Russia, where, baving delivered his wines and brandles to Girard's agent, he was to receive a cargo of Russian iron. Order No. 3 was to be read on sailing. The captain followed the written instructions, word for word, but drew on the Russian agent, as he had on him of Bordeaux, for expenses. The third package sent him to Holland, where he exchanged his iron for rice. Then be read the last order. He was to proceed to China, and, putting in at the only port open to the world, deliver his rice to Girard's agent there and take on board a cargo of silks and teas, "through the agent." That phrase ran through all the instructions, and in no instance had the captain hitherto transgressed Girard's wishes. Upon his arrival in Chica, for the first time

during the voyage, he allowed bimself to reason. He had delivered his rice to the agent, but had not yet told him of his employer's commands in regard to the cargo with which he was to sail for Philadelphia. He was told that by leaving port and going a short distance along the coast he could purchase silks and teas at a much lower rate than the agent could buy them and if he had but the money could save an enormous sum to the vessel's owner. The captain was at first in sore doubt as to the course be should pursue, but he had the money-\$100,000-and it would be folly to neglect the chance. He did run out of port and secured an excellent bargain, a great deal more advantageous than any the agent could have made. When he returned he fold him to put on board all the silks and teas the vessel was able to carry and set sail for home. The return voyage was uneventful until he was almost within sight of Delaware bay, and then an incident occurred which nearly lost the captain his ship and his cargo, and his liberty as well. The war of 1812 had broken out during his absence, and he knew it would be ticklish work to escape in safety. When almost home his vessel was sighted by two British cruisers, which sailed so fast and hammed her in so closely that it was only by the display of the nicest seamanship and the ntmost daring that the captain was able to slip by and sail her up the Delaware uninjured. In this city her captain was greeted everywhere with flattering comments on his skill and bravery. It was three days after his return that Girard sent for the capchief clerk, Barrett, was there and heard every word that passed. With the ship's papers in his hands Girard demanded the cause for which the captain had violated his instructions in Chipa. He gave them, and reminded his employer of the many thousands he had saved, and of the brilliant manner in which he had brought

the vessel into port. "No matter!" cried Girard, springing angrily to his feet. "You have no excuse. You have disobeyed ms. From this hour I discharge you from my employ; nor will I give you a recommendation." And then he pronounced the saying that has become famous: "Obey orders, if you break owners."

Political Destiny of Railways.

T. C. Clarke, in June Scribner. The grand function of the railway is to change the whole basis of civilization from military to industrial. The talent, the energy, the money which is expended in maintaining the whole of Europe as an armed camp is here expended in building and maintaining railways, with their army of two millions of men. Without the help of railways the rebellion of the Southern States could never have been put down, and two great standing armies would have been necessary. By the railways, alded by telegraphs, it is easy to extend our federal system. over an entire continent, and thus dispense for-

ever with standing armies. The moral effect of this upon Europe is great. but its physical effect if still greater. American railways have nearly abolished landlordism in Ireland, and they will one day abolish it in Eagland and over the continent of Europe. So long as Europe was dependent for food upon its own fields, the owner of those fields could fix his own rental. This he can no longer do, owing to the cheapness of transportation from Australia and from the prairies of America, due to the inventions of Watt, the Stephen-

sons, Bessemer and Holley. With the wealth of the landlord his political power will pass away. The government of European countries will pass out of the hands of the creat land-owners, but not into those of the rabble, as is feared. It will pass into the same hands that govern America to-day-the territorial democracy, the owners of small farms, and the manufacturers and merchants. When this comes to pass, attempts will be made to settle international disputes by arbitration instead of war. following the example of the Geneva arbitration between the two greatest industrial nations of the world. Whether our federal system will ever extend to the rest of the world, no one knows, but we do know that without railways it would be impossible.

ROBERT BROWNING refuses to write for mara zines, preferring that people who desire to read his work should buy his books rather than find him unexpectedly in the pages of a periodical. He recently declined an offer of \$1,000 from a Boston publisher for a short poem.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic. C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at

last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and, by its use, was entirely cured. Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three

"cured me." Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

bottles of this medicine," she writes,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.